

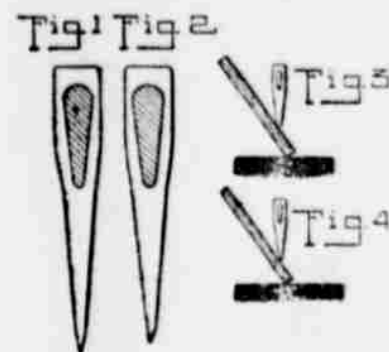


### MANNER OF CUTTING STAKES

Trouble Avoided in Driving Bean Poles If Care Is Taken to Sharpen the Ax Properly.

When sharpening the ends of bean poles and other stakes to enable them to enter the ground easily it takes several blows with the hatchet to obtain the desired effect.

All this trouble may be entirely done away with if you take care to sharpen the ax properly, says the Scientific American. When sharpening an ordinary ax or hatchet you first put one side against the grindstone and then the other, thus making a bevel on both sides as in Fig. 1. But, instead of doing this, allow one side of the hatchet to lie nearly flat on the grindstone. Then lay the other side on the stone and put a bevel on it in the ordinary way. Now the hatchet has an edge like a wood cutting chisel (Fig. 2). When pointing stakes let the flat surface, which must be the left side when the edge is pointing away from you, be nearest the wood. Lift up the



How the Ax Should Be Ground.

ax and with a slight pressure let it drop on the end of the wood stake. It will be found to enter quite easily instead of glancing off the wood as often happens with the ordinary hatchet, and the resulting cut will be straight, as shown in Fig. 4, instead of being curved as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3.

With this edge only half as many strokes and half as much energy need be used over a job and the work will possess the advantage of being far more neatly done.

### GIVE SEED MUCH ATTENTION

Importance Cannot Be Overestimated, as Quality Has Great Influence on Yield of Crop.

(By W. R. GILBERT)  
This is a subject which has received a great deal of attention from thoughtful persons but is still very little considered by the majority. Its importance cannot be overestimated for the quality of the seed has a great influence on the yield of the crop.

Every one likes to get bargains and many think that bargains and low-priced articles are one and the same thing while in the matter of seed low prices and bargains cannot go together.

Take, for instance, turnips. When we see one man charging twice the price quoted by another of course the higher price is usually for new and improved varieties, but we often find difference of price for one variety. One man may charge for a seed which only germinates 30 per cent., while another charges half as much again for a seed germinating 60 per cent., while another charges half as much again for seed germinating 95 per cent. From this a calculation can easily be made as to the amount of seed required, for it is the low germination that makes thick sowing a necessity.

The high-priced seed is economy, inasmuch as so many more seed germinate. When the farmer knows that germination is poor he tries to insure a crop by thick sowing, but there are times when he gets seeds of poor germination without knowing it, probably paying the full price for good seed.

This should be sufficient reason for testing seed. Considering the number of purchases of seed each year there are a ridiculously small number of tests made. I know of one instance where samples tested compared all the various crops grown on the farm. In some crops the average of samples was reasonably good, but there were miserably poor samples in practically every crop.

### Poles for Vining Plants.

Vining beans and all other vines should have pole or similar mechanical supports. Some plant corn or sunflowers for beans to vine on. This is the lazy gardener's method. Two thrifty plants cannot occupy the same soil space at the same time and thrive. Plant corn and sunflowers by themselves and beans by themselves, and give the beans good pole support if you wish to secure a big crop.

### Mature Cabbage and Potatoes.

In few sections in the northern states it is possible to bring cabbage, potatoes, sweet corn or tomatoes to maturity in the open air by July 4; and tomatoes are likely to be considerably later.

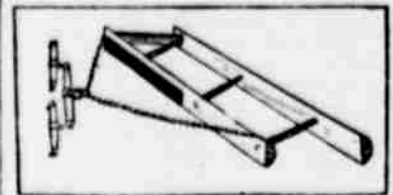
### MAKING A SPLIT-LOG DRAG

Implement Shown in Illustration Has Been Used With Great Success on Water-Holding Soils.

By referring to the accompanying cut of a road-drag, it will be noticed that the halves of a split log are framed together by wooden braces so that the split surfaces of the log suit be in front.

The face of the drag lies at an angle of 45 degrees with the line of the road, thus drawing the earth toward the center. The rear log should follow in the tracks of the first.

Drags should be used just after rains, or continued wet weather to



Split-Log Drag.

smooth the earth's surface, and prevent ruts from forming to hold water. The drag not only smooths the road, but crows it, and puddles the mud so that it is hard when dry.

These drags have been used with great success on clay or water-holding soils. Many stretches of black gumbo roads in the west are maintained by the use of this implement alone.

Every farmer should own one, and after a rain he should spend a few hours on the road adjacent to his farm. If there are many depressions to fill, the drag should be used when the road is wet.

After it has been used long enough to make the road fairly smooth, the drag gives the best results if used when the earth begins to dry.

### BIG PROFITS IN ASPARAGUS

Pennsylvania Farmers Sell One Bunch for \$25—Considerable Care Needed in Cultivation.

The bunch of asparagus shown in the illustration was raised by Hoopes Brothers of West Chester, Pa., and was sold for \$25.

Mr. E. H. Hoopes says regarding their method of cultivating asparagus: "We do not cut out any until the third year, and then only about two

weeks. After that we cut about six or seven weeks.

"We use both phosphorus and stable manure for fertilization. It takes considerable time and care to cultivate and keep an asparagus bed clear of weeds. Asparagus is not unlike other crops. The more careful treatment you give it, the greater will be your reward."



A \$25 Bunch of Asparagus.

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FARM NOTES

Spinach and lettuce will endure a good deal of frost.

Do not wait until it is too late. Have your seed tested at once.

The Russian sunflower is the most productive. It is also very hardy.

There are over 170,000,000 of acres under wheat cultivation in the world.

Market everything while it is fresh.

You will get a better price and hold your customers better.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on good seed as an essential to success in market gardening.

Keep up a rotation of crops with clover, and every year apply as much fertilizer as is taken out of the soil.

Wood ashes are one of the best of fertilizers, while coal ashes are valuable for lightening heavy, clayey soils.

All clay lands need clover roots to penetrate and loosen their compact strata, and to supply vegetable matter.

The best and most nutritious forage crop is sweet corn; and it also makes the greatest growth of foliage to the amount of stalk.

The first silo was built about 1870.

It is hard for those who use them now to understand how the world got along without silos so long.

To prevent backaches a Maine farmer has invented a jointed hoe to throw potatoes into a net with which it is provided as they are dug.

In itself the small farm does not possess any particular merit. It is only when it is thoroughly tilled that it becomes meritorious or profitable.

Lime is often of wonderful value in a garden which has been heavily manured for years. It will liberate the insoluble plant food which has been deposited year after year in the manure.



### COMING BY NIGHT

By REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

TEXT—Nicodemus, . . . he that came to Jesus by night.—St. John 3:19.

The gospels are marvels of condensation. There is room for no idle words in them; superfluous statements are rigidly excluded. The importance of repetition is therefore apparent. We find in St. John's evangel a man named Nicodemus thrice mentioned in connection with Jesus. In the first reference it is noted that he came to Jesus secretly and by night. In the next two, one of which took place before the death of the Nazarene and the other after, the fact of that nocturnal visit is related, so that Nicodemus, the rich, wealthy member of the Sanhedrin, who was only a half-hearted disciple of Jesus, is always and forever identified and referred to as a man who came seeking the truth secretly and by night.

To trace his career is interesting. His condition in life has been stated. Timidity was his prevailing characteristic. He had insight to suspect the truth, mentality to acknowledge it, but not courage to live it and proclaim it. It is well that that lacking quality which prevented him from being numbered with the apostles should be brought to the fore, for he is a type of humanity by no means uncommon. He knew what was right, but he did not have courage to shape his life in accordance with his knowledge. His belief was not operative. It was not practical. In politics he would cry loudly for reform and yet vote his party in the final test.

The last scene in his life is tragically typical. When the man in whom he only half believed, whom he had defended faintly heartily, whom he had sought by night, was dead he came with unavailing tears and futile gifts to pay belated tribute, respect and affection. How useless then! It required some courage, doubtless, to do that. He had progressed somewhat from his nocturnal and secret visits. Even his sorry touch of the Master had wrought that much change. Perhaps that was the beginning of a greater change which would eventually make him a bold adherent, standing four-square for what he thought and believed. We do not know as to that.

How often have we looked at our dead and longed for another opportunity to show them the affection and consideration which we withheld in life and which the great termination has brought into our being as an illumination. "Oh!" said the wife of a deceased clergyman to a body of men who were passing resolutions after the death of their friend and telling what he had been to them, "Oh, gentlemen, if you thought thus of my husband why didn't you tell him while he was yet alive?" and the gentle reproach was well deserved.

Do not be afraid to stand for what you believe. Do not proclaim your adherence to man and creed secretly and by night, but in the broad and open light of day. Do not wait until men or issues are dead, and then seek to expiate your cowardice by a tardy, if expensive, recognition—too late. It will only serve to show what might be, but what ought to have been. In belief and action hold it firmly, live it fearlessly, do it now.

### Soul-Thirst For God.

The soul thirsts after God because nothing else can satisfy. It is a great thing to learn that lesson. Estranged from God through the first transgression, the soul naturally seeks satisfaction in things material and carnal rather than in things spiritual and eternal. Not until brought to an overmastering sense and consciousness of the utter emptiness of all earthly things and their inadequacy to satisfy the higher demands of the soul, will a man give place to the longings of the heart after God. It is a second thirst. Every man's first thirst is after carnal things, and turning from these unto things spiritual and unto unbounded thirst for God, is a most wonderful transition.

No man ever thirsts after God in vain. He is both able and willing to supply every need of all his creatures, and since the redemption of the soul is so precious, why should he withhold any good thing from us?

### Taking Up Our Cross.

The cross is to be met with in little things as well as in great things; in the little details of daily life; in our conduct with our friends; in the daily subjection of our creaturely will; in the turning aside from those attractions which lead us out of the way of duty or the path of privilege; in the continual preference of that which savors of God to that which savors of man; in always putting his will first and our own will second; in never doing a thing merely because it pleases us to do it, nor shrinking from doing anything because it is painful, but in ever endeavoring to be guided by the desire to become conformed unto the nature of him who is our leader. It is in such little things as these that the cross is to be taken up.—Rev. W. M. Hay, Aitken.

Let your spiritual life be formed by your duties and by the actions which are called forth by circumstances. Do not take over-much thought for the morrow. Be altogether at rest in loving, holy confidence.—Francis de Sales.

### DAILY DIET AND HEALTH HINTS

By DR. T. J. ALLEN  
Food Specialist

#### WHITE BREAD DEFICIENT IN MINERAL ELEMENT.

No question in diet except the meat question, has been so vigorously debated as that of the relative values of white and entire wheat bread. Some maintain that the fine white flour contains a larger per cent. of nutriment than the entire wheat flour, quoting the analysis of a government chemist to prove it. They also insist that the coarse outer shell of the wheat is extremely irritating to the delicate lining of the intestinal canal, one physician, who writes extensively on diet, going so far as to say that it is better to use the white bread and take a "judicious pill," occasionally.

In speaking of the chief defect of milk as a food for adults I have called attention to its deficiency in iron, which gives that "sand" that is necessary to bring the moral qualities into play. Now the standard analyses show that the percentage of iron in whole wheat is more than double that in superfine white flour. Sulphur and chlorine, highly essential elements of the blood, are entirely eliminated from white flour, and only a trace of sodium is left—which cannot be naturally supplied in common salt.

The ordinary white flour contains less than half as much fat as whole wheat, and only one-fourth the mineral matter.

### DAILY DIET AND HEALTH HINTS

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#### GAINED 11 POUNDS ON MONODIET.

Readers of these Hints are constantly reporting great benefit from following the suggestions. The following is especially interesting because the writer put the suggestions into practice in a systematic way and obtained practical results: "Having missed the Hints for several months, I went to the public library where a file of the paper is kept and read them from the beginning. I have since adopted a monodiet of apples for breakfast, beans and brown bread for lunch; and dates for dinner and buttermilk with oil at bedtime. I have gained eleven pounds since adopting this diet." I do not say that this is an ideal diet under all circumstances, but it is certainly much better than the incompatible mixtures eaten by the average reader, and the result reported might be expected, though it would not follow so quickly in all cases. The essential thing is to make some improvement.

### DAILY DIET AND HEALTH HINTS

By DR. T. J. ALLEN  
Food Specialist

#### EAT LIGHTLY IN SICKNESS.

Don't "eat to keep up your strength" in sickness. Strength is required for digestion and elimination of waste from food and when the food is not digested, which is likely to be the case in severe illness, the waste of vitality is increased by the necessity of disposing of the poisons produced from the undigested food. A four-year-old child, sick with measles, was given an egg-nog, which is easily digested, but it was promptly ejected and the child, unusually healthy, was out within two days. The less normal stomach of a middle-aged person in sickness would have retained such a ration to its detriment. There is almost always more danger of over-feeding in sickness than of underfeeding.

### DAILY DIET AND HEALTH HINTS

By DR. T. J. ALLEN  
Food Specialist

#### DIETARY FOR INVALIDS.

Uncooked apples, grapes, oranges, pineapple, make a good morning meal for an invalid or infirm person; a whipped egg with well toasted dry bread for dinner, and rice alone in increasing quantity, as strength returns (no milk, if the digestion is very weak), and buttermilk only or grape juice only in the evening, for which may be substituted prunes (alone) as strength increases, thoroughly washed. This dietary calls for little vitality, yet contains every element of nutrition, and can be relied upon to sustain indefinitely anyone not doing much mental or physical work.

## 1855 Berea College 1911

### FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

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COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

|                                      | Model School | Vocational, Normal and Academy | College |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| <b>FALL—</b>                         |              |                                |         |
| Incidental Fee                       | \$ 5.00      | \$ 6.00                        | \$ 7.00 |
| Room                                 | 5.00         | 5.00                           | 5.00    |
| Board, 7 weeks                       | 9.45         | 9.45                           | 9.45    |
| Amount due Sept. 14, 1910            | \$20.05      | \$21.05                        | \$22.05 |
| Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910  | 9.45         | 9.45                           | 9.45    |
| Total for term                       | \$29.50      | \$30.50                        | \$31.50 |
| If paid in advance                   | \$29.00      | \$30.00                        | \$31.00 |
| <b>WINTER—</b>                       |              |                                |         |
| Incidental Fee                       | \$ 5.00      | \$ 6.00                        | \$ 7.00 |
| Room                                 | 6.00         | 6.00                           | 6.00    |
| Board, 6 weeks                       | 9.00         | 9.00                           | 9.00    |
| Amount due Jan. 4, 1911              | \$30.00      | \$31.00                        | \$32.00 |
| Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911 | 9.00         | 9.00                           | 9.00    |
| Total for term                       | \$39.00      | \$40.00                        | \$41.00 |
| If paid in advance                   | \$38.50      | \$39.50                        | \$40.50 |
| <b>SPRING—</b>                       |              |                                |         |
| Incidental Fee                       | \$ 5.00      | \$ 6.00                        | \$ 7.00 |
| Room                                 | 4.00         | 4.00                           | 4.00    |
| Board, 5 weeks                       | 6.75         | 6.75                           | 6.75    |
| Amount due March 29, 1911            | \$15.75      | \$16.75                        | \$17.75 |
| Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911   | 6.75         | 6.75                           | 6.75    |
| Total for term                       | \$22.50      | \$23.50                        | \$24.50 |
| If paid in advance                   | \$22.00      | \$23.00                        | \$24.00 |

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.